

### 一光是一种电磁波

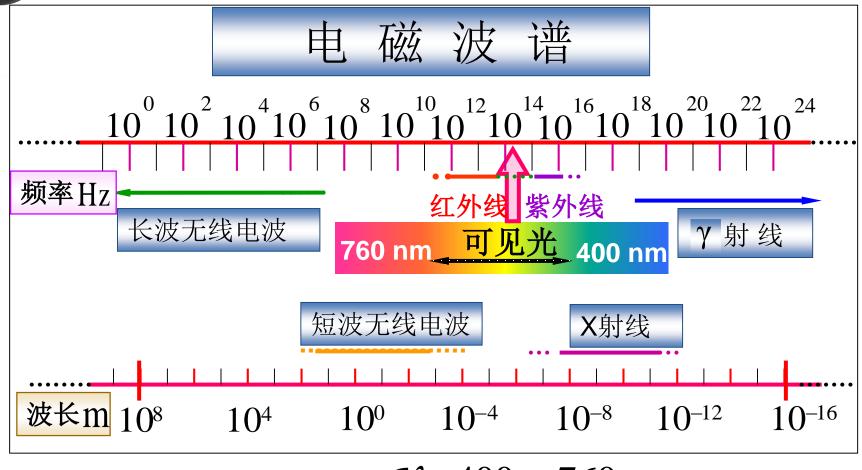
平面电磁波方程 
$$\begin{cases} E = E_0 \cos \omega (t - \frac{r}{u}) \\ H = H_0 \cos \omega (t - \frac{r}{u}) \end{cases}$$

光矢量 E 矢量能引起人眼视觉和底片感光,叫做光矢量.

 $\rightarrow$  电磁波的能流密度(坡印廷)矢量  $\bar{S} = \bar{E} \times \bar{H}$ 

相对光强  $I = E^2$ 





可见光的范围

 $7\lambda : 400 \sim 760 \text{ nm}$ 

 $v: 7.5 \times 10^{14} \sim 4.3 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$ 



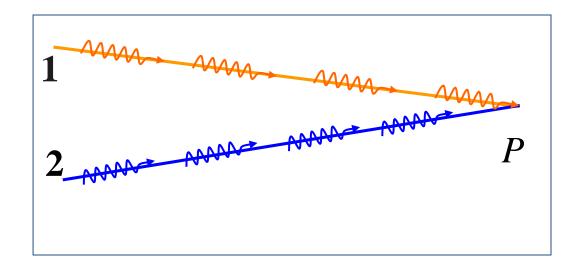
## 二相干光

1 普通光源的 发光机制

$$\Delta E = h \nu$$

激发态	$E_n$	
基态		
原	子能级及发光跃迁	

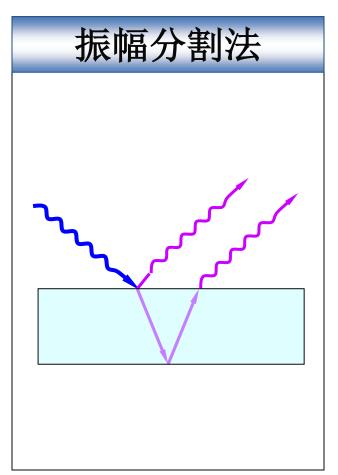


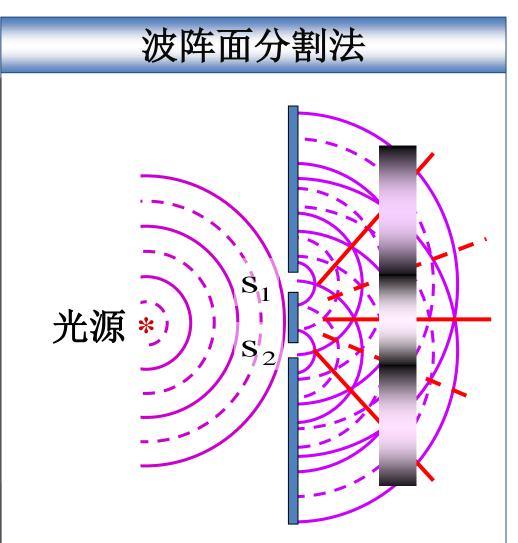


普通光源发光特点:原子发光是断续的,每次发光形成一个短短的波列,各原子各次发光相互独立,各波列互不相干.



#### 2 相干光的产生







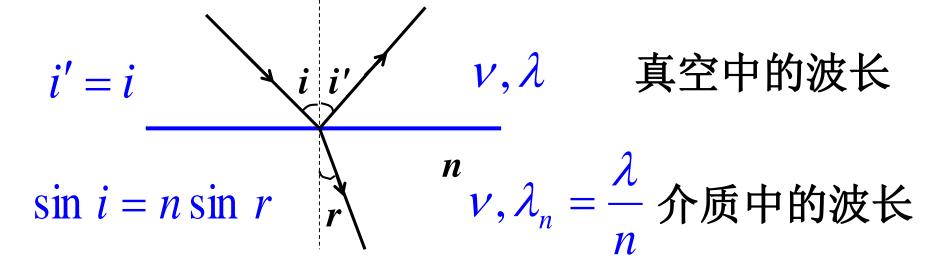
# 三 光程和光程差

◆ 真空中的光速

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_0 \mu_0}}$$

◆ 介质中的光速

$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon\mu}} = \frac{c}{n}$$





$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 \cos(\omega t - kr + \varphi)$$

$$\Phi = \omega t - kr + \varphi$$

$$\Delta \Phi = \Delta \varphi - k\Delta r = \Delta \varphi - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_n} \cdot L$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{\lambda_n} \cdot L = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot nL$$

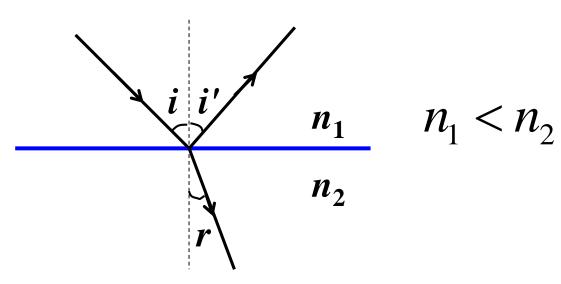


#### 光程

- (1) 光在折射率n的介质中,通过的几何路程L所引起的相位变化,相当于光在真空中通过nL的路程所引起的相位变化。
  - (2) 光程差引起的相位变化为 $\Delta \Phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot \Delta$ 其中 $\Delta$ 为光程差, $\lambda$ 为真空中光的波长



两束光(反射光)由于相位突变所引起的光程差。

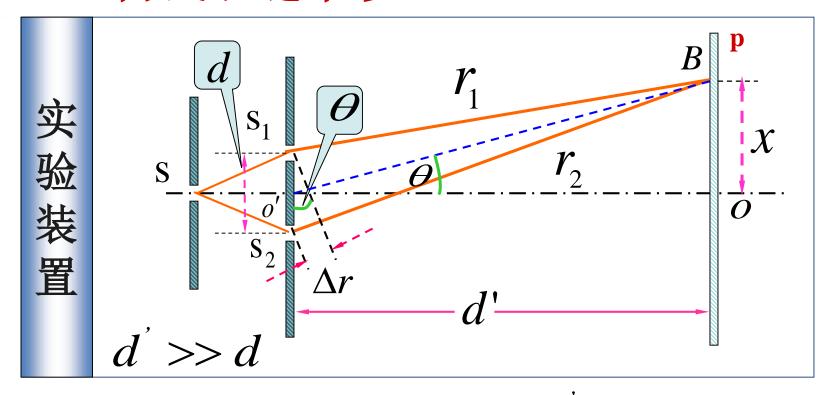


正入射或掠入射

$$i \approx 0, i \approx \frac{\pi}{2}$$

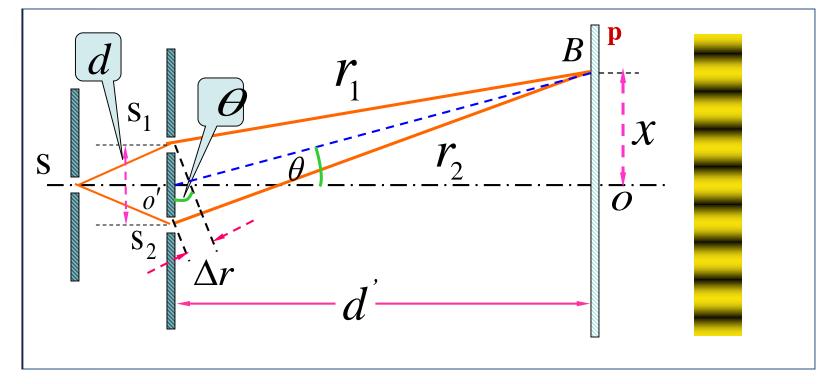


## 一杨氏双缝干涉



$$\sin \theta \approx \tan \theta = x/d$$
波程差 
$$\Delta r = r_2 - r_1 \approx d \sin \theta = d \frac{x}{d}$$

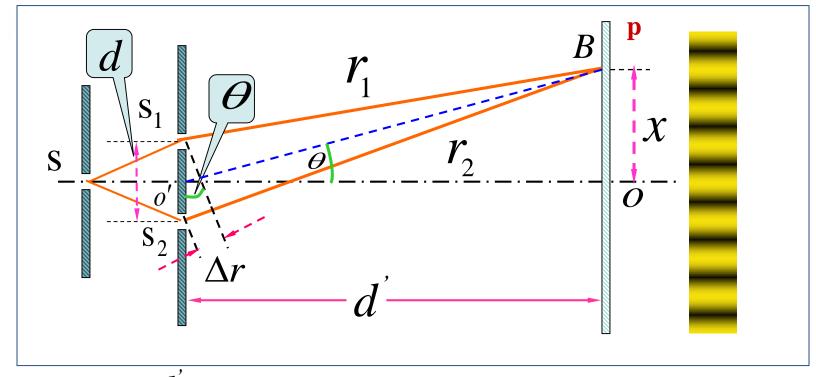




$$\Delta r = d \frac{x}{d} = \begin{cases} \pm k\lambda & \text{mightagened} \\ \pm (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{mightagened} \end{cases}$$

 $k = 0,1,2,\cdots$ 







#### 明、暗条纹的位置

$$x = \begin{cases} \pm k \frac{d}{d} \lambda & \mathbf{y} \\ \pm \frac{d}{d} (2k+1) \frac{\lambda}{2} & \mathbf{暗} \\ \mathbf{x} = 0,1,2,\dots \end{cases}$$

#### 白光照射时,出现彩色条纹



条纹间距 
$$\Delta x = \frac{d'\lambda}{d}$$
 ( $\Delta k = 1$ )



- 例1 以单色光照射到相距为0.2 mm的双缝上,双缝与屏幕的垂直距离为1 m.
- (1) 从第一级明纹到同侧的第四级明纹间的距离为7.5 mm, 求单色光的波长;
- (2) 若入射光的波长为600 nm, 中央明纹中心距离最邻近的暗纹中心的距离是多少?



已知 
$$d = 0.2 \text{ mm}$$
  $d' = 1 \text{ m}$ 

$$3x$$
 (1)  $\Delta x_{14} = 7.5 \text{ mm}$   $\lambda = ?$ 

(2) 
$$\lambda = 600 \text{ nm } \Delta x' = ?$$

解 (1) 
$$x_k = \pm \frac{d}{d}k\lambda$$
,  $k = 0$ ,  $1$ ,  $2$ ,...
$$\Delta x_{14} = x_4 - x_1 = \frac{d}{d}(k_4 - k_1)\lambda$$

$$\lambda = \frac{d}{d'} \frac{\Delta x_{14}}{(k_4 - k_1)} = 500 \text{ nm}$$

(2) 
$$\Delta x' = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d'}{d} \lambda = 1.5 \text{ mm}$$



## 二 杨氏双缝干涉的光强分布

两狭缝发出的光波叠加后的振幅为

$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos(\phi_2 - \phi_1)}$$

其中 
$$\phi_2 - \phi_1 = 2\pi \frac{\Delta r}{\lambda}$$
.

而叠加后的光强为

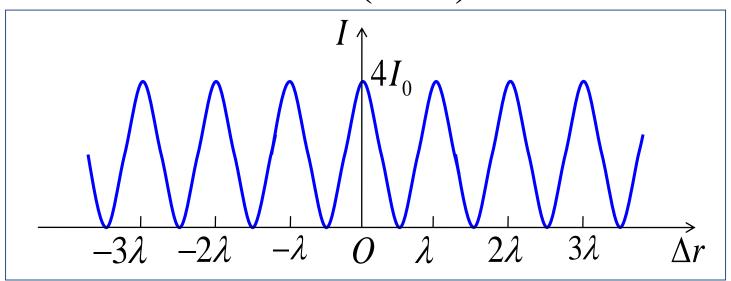
$$I = I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2} \cos(\phi_2 - \phi_1)$$



$$I = I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2} \cos(\phi_2 - \phi_1)$$

假定 $A_1 = A_2 = A_0$ ,则 $I_1 = I_2 = I_0$ ,可得

$$I = 4I_0 \cos^2\left(\pi \frac{\Delta r}{\lambda}\right)$$



第十一章 光学

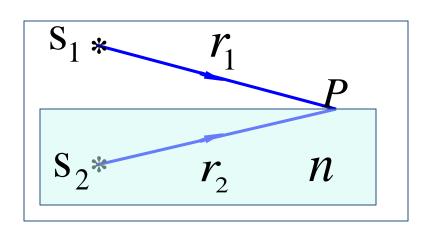


#### (1) 光程

介质折射率与光的几何路程之积 = nr

物理意义: 光在介质中通过的几何路 程折算到真空中的路程.

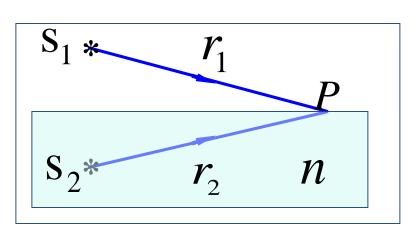
$$\frac{r}{\lambda'} = \frac{nr}{\lambda}$$





# (2) 光程差 (两光程之差)

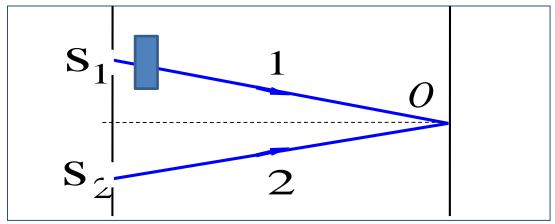
光程差 
$$\Delta = nr_2 - r_1$$
  
相位差  $\Delta \varphi = 2\pi \frac{\Delta}{\lambda}$ 



ightharpoonup 干涉加强  $\begin{cases} \Delta = \pm k\lambda, & k = 0,1,2,\cdots \\ \Delta \varphi = \pm 2k\pi, & k = 0,1,2,\cdots \end{cases}$ 



例2 在杨氏双缝干涉实验中,用波长550nm的单色光垂直照射在双缝上. 若用一厚度为e=6. 6μm、折射率为n=1. 58的云母片覆盖在狭缝上方,问: (1) 屏上干涉条纹有什么变化? (2) 屏上中央0点现在是明纹还是暗纹?





#### 解(1)干涉条纹向上平移

(2) 由于云母片的覆盖导致两光线在0点光程差为  $\Delta = (n-1)e$ .

$$\Rightarrow$$
( $n-1$ ) $e=k\lambda$ ,有

$$k = \frac{(n-1)e}{\lambda} \approx 7$$

0点处对应原来第7级明纹.



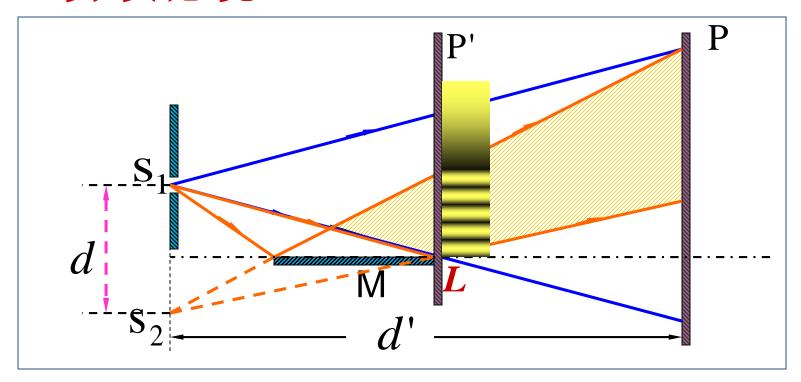
## 四 缝宽对干涉条纹的影响 空间相干性

实验观察到,随缝宽的增大,干涉条纹变模糊,最后消失.

空间相干性



## 五 劳埃德镜



半波损失: 光由光速较大的介质射向 光速较小的介质时, 反射光位相突变 $\pi$ .



例4 如图 离湖面 h = 0.5 m处有一电磁波接收器位于 C,当一射电星从地平面渐渐升起时,接收器断续地检测到一系列极大值.已知射电星所发射的电磁波的波长为20.0 cm,求第一次测到极大值时,射电星的方位与湖面所成角度.



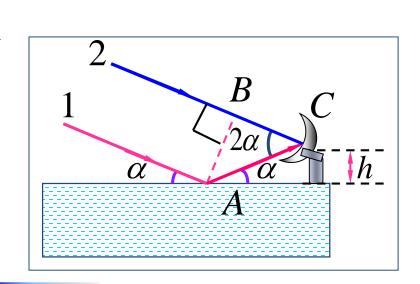
#### 解计算波程差

$$\Delta r = AC - BC \left| + \frac{\lambda}{2} \right| = AC(1 - \cos 2\alpha) + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$AC = h/\sin \alpha$$

$$\Delta r = \frac{h}{\sin \alpha} (1 - \cos 2\alpha) + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

极大时 
$$\Delta r = k\lambda$$







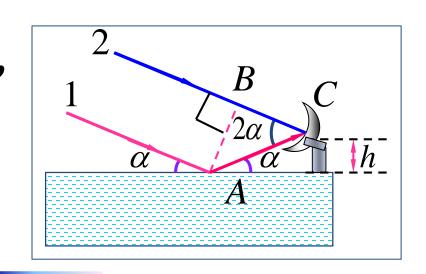
$$\sin \alpha = \frac{(2k-1)\lambda}{4h}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \arcsin \frac{20.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}}{4 \times 0.5 \text{ m}} = 5.74^{\circ}$$

注意

考虑半波损失时,附加波程差取

 $\pm \lambda/2$  均可,符号不同, k 取值不同, 对问题实 质无影响.



$$y = A\cos(\omega t \mp kx + \varphi)$$

$$\Phi(t, x) = \omega t \mp kx + \varphi$$

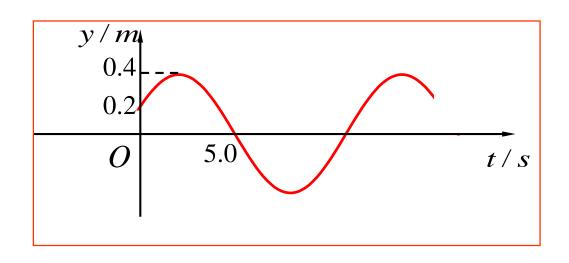
$$\varphi(x) = \Phi(0, x) = \mp kx + \varphi$$

$$\varphi = \varphi(x = 0) = \Phi(t = 0, x = 0)$$

$$y = A\cos[\omega(t - t_0) \mp k(x - x_0) + \Phi(t_0, x_0)]$$

$$y = A\cos[\omega t \mp k(x - x_0) + \varphi(x_0)]$$

10-17 一平面简谐波,波长为12m,沿x轴负向传播. 图示为x=1.0m处质点的振动曲线,求此波的波动方程.



$$y = A\cos(\omega t + kx + \varphi)$$

$$y = 0.4m\cos(\omega t + \frac{2\pi}{12}x + \varphi)$$

$$y = 0.4m\cos[\omega t + \frac{2\pi}{12}(x - 1.0) + \varphi(1.0)]$$

$$y = 0.4m\cos[\omega t + \frac{2\pi}{12}(x - 1.0) - \frac{\pi}{3}]$$

$$\omega \Delta t = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2} \qquad \omega = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$y = 0.4m\cos(\frac{\pi}{6}t + \frac{\pi}{6}x - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

例3、一平面简谐波向 ox 轴 负向传播,已知其  $t=\frac{T}{t}$  时的 波形曲线,设波速为4,振幅 为A,波长为A,求 (1) 波动方程 (2) 距o点为 $\frac{3\lambda}{8}$ 处质点 / 的振动方程

(3) 距o点为 $\frac{1}{8}$ 处质点在t=0时的振动速度

$$y = A\cos\left[\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(ut + x) + \varphi\right]$$

$$\Phi(t = \frac{T}{4}, x = 0) = \omega t + kx + \varphi = 0$$

$$y = A\cos\left\{\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\left[u(t - \frac{T}{4}) + (x - 0)\right] + 0\right\}$$

$$y = A\cos\left[\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(ut + x) - \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$y_1 = A\cos(\omega t - kx + \varphi_1)$$

驻波方程

$$y_2 = A\cos(\omega t + kx + \varphi_2)$$

$$y = 2A\cos(kx - \frac{\varphi_1 - \varphi_2}{2})\cos(\omega t + \frac{\varphi_1 + \varphi_2}{2})$$

(2) 驻波的特征

$$\left|\cos(kx - \frac{\varphi_1 - \varphi_2}{2})\right| = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{ 淚腹} \\ 0 & \text{ 淚节} \end{cases}$$

$$kx - \frac{\varphi_1 - \varphi_2}{2} = \begin{cases} \pm m\pi \\ \pm (m + \frac{1}{2})\pi \end{cases} \qquad m = 0, 1, 2 \cdots$$

$$kx - \frac{\varphi_1 - \varphi_2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} [(\omega t + kx + \varphi_2) - (\omega t - kx + \varphi_1)]$$

## 波腹(同相)

$$\Delta\Phi = (\omega t + kx + \varphi_2) - (\omega t - kx + \varphi_1) = \pm 2m\pi$$

# 波节 (反相)

$$\Delta\Phi = (\omega t + kx + \varphi_2) - (\omega t - kx + \varphi_1) = \pm (2m + 1)\pi$$

$$y_2 = A\cos[2\pi(\frac{t}{T} + \frac{x}{\lambda}) - 3\pi) \qquad \sqrt{3}A$$



$$y_{1} = A\cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda}\right)$$

$$y_{2} = A\cos \left[2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} + \frac{x}{\lambda}\right) + \varphi\right]$$

$$x = \lambda \quad$$
波节
$$\Delta\Phi = \left[2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} + \frac{x}{\lambda}\right) + \varphi\right] - 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda}\right) = \pi$$

$$\Delta\Phi = 2\pi + \varphi - 2\pi \left(-1\right) = \pi$$

$$\varphi = -3\pi$$

$$y_{2} = A\cos \left[2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} + \frac{x}{\lambda}\right) - 3\pi\right)$$

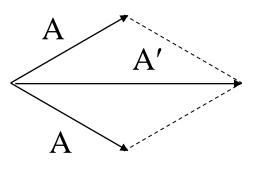
$$x = \frac{2}{3}\lambda \qquad A' = \left| \frac{2A\cos(kx - \frac{\varphi_1 - \varphi_2}{2})}{2} \right|$$

$$=2A\left[\cos\left[\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\cdot\frac{2\lambda}{3}-\frac{0-(-3\pi)}{2}\right]\right]$$

$$=2A\cos\frac{\pi}{6}=\sqrt{3}A$$

$$\Delta\Phi = \left[2\pi\left(\frac{t}{T} + \frac{x}{\lambda}\right) - 3\pi\right] - 2\pi\left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda}\right)$$

$$=2\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\frac{2\lambda}{3}-3\pi=-\frac{\pi}{3}$$



$$A' = 2A\cos\frac{\pi}{6} = \sqrt{3}A$$

机械波习题课